



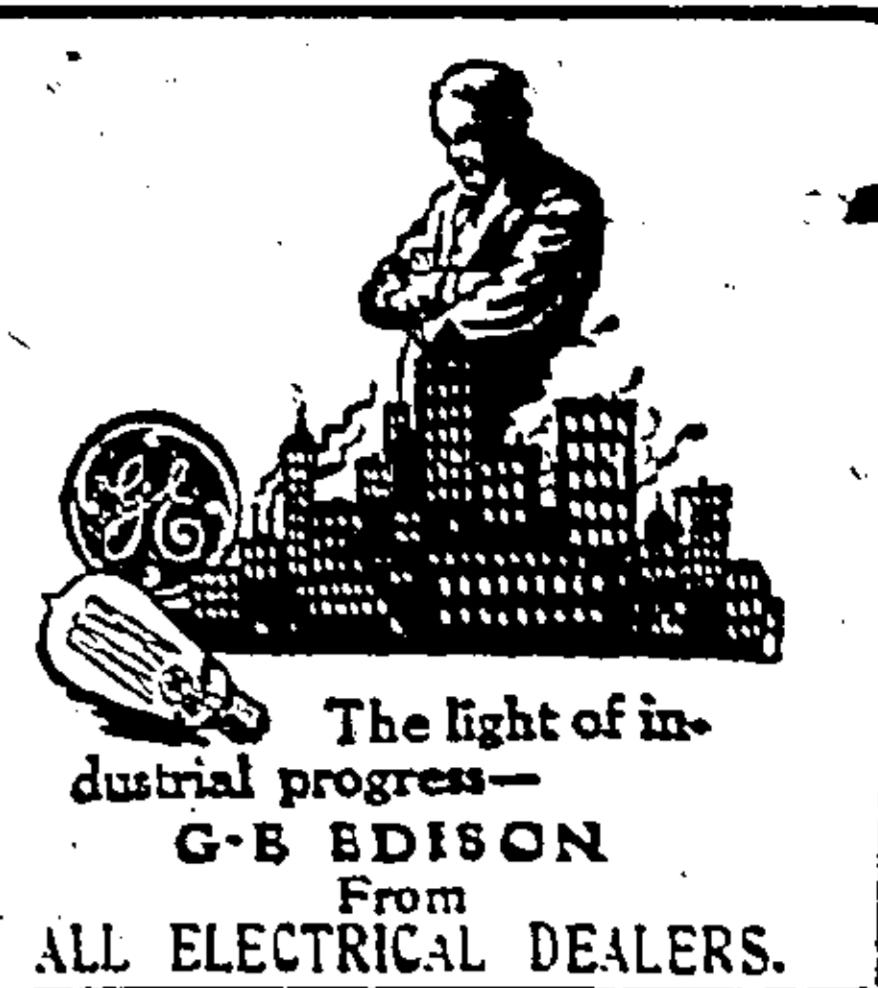
The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1920.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

AMERICAN APPEAL TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

London, March 8. As regards the occupation of Constantinople, it is pointed out that there is no danger of the British embarking upon any fresh military activities without the support of the Allies, who are discussing the measures that may be necessary to bring the Turkish Nationalists to order in Anatolia.

The latest reports from Constantinople conservatively estimate the Armenians massacred at Marash at 16,000 at least and indicate that the Porte is having recourse to considerable prevarication in order to suppress the truth.

Meanwhile, a number of distinguished Americans, including Cardinal Gibbons and the former Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Gerard, have telegraphed to the *Times* appealing to the French and British in favour of the expulsion of the Turkish Government from Constantinople and autonomy for Armenia.

U.S. NAVAL POLICY.

HUGE EXPENDITURE CONTEMPLATED.

London, March 8. The *Daily News* correspondent at New York says it appears that Mr. Daniels' naval policy suggests, firstly, that if the Treaty is rejected outright he proposes repetition of the three-year schedule authorised in 1916; and secondly, if the Treaty is delayed he proposes the appropriation of £39,000,000 on sixty-nine new vessels. The second course is considered most probable. It includes only two battleships and one battle-cruiser, despite the fact that Mr. Daniels is convinced that Dreadnoughts are the backbone of naval efficiency. This is due to the fact that under the pre-1916 programme two battleships are completing, while the 1916 programme provided ten battleships and six battle-cruisers superior to any similar vessels afloat.

AMERICA AND THE ADRIATIC.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LATEST REPLY.

Washington, March 7. President Wilson's Adriatic reply declines to agree to the withdrawal of the joint Memorandum of December 9 and reiterates that the United States does not approve of the application of the Pact of London except it is convinced that the terms thereof are intrinsically just and consistent with the maintenance of peace and order in South Eastern Europe. If Italy and Jugo-Slavia prefer to abandon the idea of a buffer State and entrust the sovereignty of Fiume to the League of Nations without either Italian or Jugo-Slavian control, the United States is agreeable and willing to leave them to determine the Italo-Jugo-Slav frontier.

TO HELP THE NEEDY.

WORLD APPEAL BY RED CROSS LEAGUE.

London, March 10. The first General Council of the League of the Red Cross Society has been concluded at Geneva. It was attended by delegates from twenty-seven countries.

At the first Conference, the Chairman stated that the object was to develop a plan for calling upon the whole world, through the Red Cross Societies, to co-operate in the immediate relief of millions of people powerless to help themselves.

Sir David Henderson, Director General of the League, gave an account of the League's activities since its foundation, emphasising that it had relieved the needs of Poland and Czechoslovakia by supplying large quantities of medicines, food and clothes in combating a serious outbreak of typhus.

The final meeting of the League decided to take action for the repatriation of the war prisoners still in Siberia and Russia.

The contributions in aid of Polish relief included a gift valued £27,000 from Australia.

FIRST THINGS FIRST.

FRANCE'S FIRM ATTITUDE TOWARDS GERMANY.

Paris, March 8. The French Government has requested further modifications in the Economic Memorandum dealing with the abrogation of the extension of time for payment of the German indemnities. Press commentators emphasise that reparation must precede the economic reconstruction of Germany.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE FOOCHOW INCIDENT.

Shanghai, March 11. Owing to the failure of the boycott movement planned by the chief ministers belonging to the On Fook party in the Cabinet against the Premier, and also owing to the change in the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo, the Foochow Conference, which should begin on the 15th inst., has been postponed *sine die*.

A DENIAL.

Shanghai, March 11. The Government has officially requested Reuter's correspondent to deny the report that the President is in league with the Tuchungs of the Yangtze provinces to ruin the On Fook Club, and to put Chung Hsun into an important post.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GRAVE TURKISH SITUATION.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that in view of the grave situation the Government has decided to order British naval and naval forces to occupy Constantinople. The Franco-Italian Governments have been invited to participate and it is anticipated will agree to co-operate. It is stated ample forces are available for occupation.

It is officially stated that there will probably be no need to send troops from England to Constantinople but an ample force is available and troops will be stationed nearer Turkish territory. A note from the Allies has been dispatched to the Turkish Government to-day. The terms are not disclosed but it is stated that they are drastic and will be followed by drastic action should the necessity arise.

The Khilafat Conference has passed a resolution in favour of final messages to the Viceroy and King Emperor, severing connection with the British Government if Mohammedan feeling with reference to Turkey is not respected. A further resolution urged a Mohammedan boycott of British piece goods.

MOMENTOUS LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The special Trade Union Congress meeting on 11th inst. will be the most momentous in the history of the Labour movement. It is called to decide the question whether and how the Government shall be compelled to adopt nationalisation of mines. The agenda offers alternative means, firstly a general strike and secondly intensive political propaganda. Hence the Congress will have to decide between revolution and constitutional action. It is noteworthy that at the recent bye-elections the majority were against a strike, although certain Ashton, Wrexham and Paisley nationalisation candidates who stood were defeated, the opinion is that the Congress will be fairly evenly divided but the small miners vote of 700,000 will be given solidly for direct action.

DISORDERLY SCENE IN BERLIN.

Berlin, March 8. A scene of extraordinary violence has occurred in the Adlon Hotel. Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, cousin of the Ex-Kaiser, observed by two French officers, ordered the orchestra to play "Deutschland über Alles." The Frenchmen remained sitting, whereupon the Prince and party hurled a volley of abuse, champagne bottles and other missiles. One officer was badly maltreated. Prince Joachim's party was ultimately turned out by the hotel staff, who on the following day refused to serve Prince Joachim's party and threatened to strike unless the party left. It is anticipated that the French Government will take up the question of the assault. Herr Noske has ordered the provisional arrest of Prince Joachim.

GERMANY DEMANDS HELP.

London, March 8. "Le Journal's" Berlin correspondent says that the German Government is preparing an economic Memorandum to the Allies demanding a minimum loan of forty-two thousand million (gold) marks to Germany until the beginning of next autumn and a modification of the regime in the occupied Rhine territories. It declares that if the plebiscite in Upper Silesia does not result in Germany's favour, Germany will be compelled to discontinue immediately the delivery of coal to France. If the justice of these demands is not recognised Germany will proclaim bankruptcy.

(Continued on page 2 and 3)

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

KOWLOON LADY VICTIM OF SNATCHING.

On Wednesday night at about 8 o'clock, a highway robbery was carried out in that part of Chatham Road which is in the locality of the China Light and Power Company's works at Kowloon. Walking towards Hung Hom, Mrs. Stone was approached from behind by a Chinese, who snatched a leather handbag she was holding. The force of the acting tore the bag away from its strap and left it in Mrs. Stone's hand. No assistance was forthcoming in spite of Mrs. Stone's cries for assistance, and the robber succeeded in making his escape unchallenged in the direction of Yau Ma Tei. The bag contained a sum of \$40.

THE CADETS.

Orders for the Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brown state:—Strength—Cadet L. T. Cheesley joined on 6th March, 1920 and is posted to Section 2.

Parades—All Sections, Band and Instructors at Headquarters on Monday, 15th instant, at 5.15 p.m.

N. C. O.s and Instructor on Thursday, 18th instant at 5.15 p.m.

TEE DEPORTED BRITISHER.

PACKED OFF TO SHANGHAI.

Yesterday we gave some details of the case of Mr. Charles Alexander, born in Russia of British parents, who was deported from Australia without being given an opportunity of putting up a defense, and was landed here in order that he might be sent on to Vladivostok.

We now learn that Mr. Alexander was yesterday put aboard the s.s. Sunning under police supervision and sent on to Shanghai, where possibly he will be handed over to the Russian representative.

What is to happen to him eventually, Mr. Alexander does not know, though he considers that he has a strong case for damages for illegal deportation from Australia.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

ASHORE NEAR HONGKONG.

M. M. BOAT STRIKES A ROCK.

Foggy weather has apparently been the cause of the stranding of the s.s. Commandant Mages, belonging to the fleet of the Messageries Maritimes.

A radio message was received yesterday at 3.30 p.m. from the Captain of the Commandant Mages stating that the vessel had struck a rock. At 9.30 last night another radio was received by the local agents, giving fuller details. It stated that the Commandant Mages had struck a rock 22°02' and 114°02' east of Hongkong, near the Island of Moon.

The tug Taikoo was sent out this morning to her rescue.

The Commandant Mages left yesterday at noon with a full cargo of merchandise, and was bound for France. She had cargo for through destinations. There are no passengers aboard.

KOWLOON NOTES.

(BY "THE FERRYMAN".)

I have heard nothing more about the three wise men of the K.C.C. brotherhood, about whom I had something to say last week. Whether or not they have been cast into outer darkness, and whether there has been any gnashing of teeth, one knoweth not, as the persons would say.

Mention of the clergy prompts a few lines about our new Vicar in Kowloon. Mr. Lindsay McNeice is getting into touch with everybody, and he is becoming more and more known to residents. He has been doing a little propaganda, too, with his new parish magazine, which is quite a bright readable little journal.

There is not a great deal doing in Kowloon these days, and if we get many more such days as we had yesterday we shall soon all get "that tired feeling" which comes with the muggy weather. It'll soon be time to rout out those white clothes of ours, and then we shall be in the sweltering heat of summer before we know it.

Of course, the summer is bearable, but perhaps that's the best that can be said of it. Every homoeoing ship is taking away its quota of residents these days, and I begin to envy those Kowloonites who have only a few weeks to go before leaving.

But, however many people go, there seems to be the same shortage of housing accommodation. Somebody leaves, and before one has time to get round to the landlord's somebody else has slipped into the vacancy.

All this prompts the query: What is the Government going to do about the continual increases in rents and the admitted scarcity of houses? It appears to be doing nothing in either one direction or other. Surely the Governor has been here long enough now

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s/10 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast—Cloudy. Barometer 29.95. Temperature 2 p.m.—57. Humidity 2 p.m.—86.

to perceive the urgency of these matters.

Mr. Severn, who has departed after what must have been a tiring round of public farewells, always posed as being very much in earnest on this housing problem. Let's hope that his successor will really do something. If Mr. Fletcher is the new Colonial Secretary, we may hope for action. He is very popular everywhere. And Kowloon folk look to him to get busy.

Some of the tennis clubs in Kowloon are beginning to prepare for the forthcoming League season. I hear some pairs are already practicing. The matches usually start on the first Saturday in May. Entries close on March 31st, and some of the Kowloon clubs are very keen on knowing whether there will be one or two Divisions this year, as that will decide the question of whether they will enter.

If there is a "B" Division, Kowloon should do very well in it, as there are some quite fair players on the peninsula, who, whilst not likely to do much against "A" men, would show up well in Second Division of the League.

Mrs. H. A. Jones, who sang so charmingly at Professor Danenberg's recital, is a Kowloon resident of whom we may well be proud. She comes to public notice at a time when the Colony is very badly off for trained vocalists. I understand that she has been out of practice for some year or two; yet she did extremely well on Wednesday. I only hope that she will now keep up with training, and that we shall hear much more of her in future.



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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PORTUGUESE TROUBLES.

Madrid, March 6. According to latest reports from Portugal the Cabinet resigned owing to the Chamber's opposition to the proposed dismissal of the strikers' democratic leader, Matos Silva, thereupon formed a Cabinet which granted the demands terminating the strike.

Later. A Vigo message says the demands of the Portuguese railway strikers have been granted. Railway traffic has been restored and the postal services resumed.

FAILURE OF THE SOVIET COUNCILS.

London, March 10. A striking admission is made by Mr. Philip Snowden. Writing in a labour paper he confesses that the Soviet Government of Russia was compelled to abolish the local Soviet Councils. He points out that the official order abolishing them admits that the Councils had soundly failed to maintain order and actually produced grave disorders and thus caused the demoralisation of workmen and industry. Mr. Snowden says this decision and the Soviet's institution of forced labour should be a lesson to others wanting to imitate Russia.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

Washington, March 8.

It is stated that the Government has virtually decided to permit the resumption of trade with Soviet Russia when the Allies have outlined a definite policy, but this action does not involve recognition of the Soviet.

GERMANY'S DEBTS.

Paris, March 6.

In the course of cordial conversations, M. Nitti informed M. Millerand that he did not propose to organise the revival of Germany at the expense of reparations due to the Allies, especially France. He favoured placing Germany in a position to resume work to enable her to meet her debts to the Allies.

FRANCE FIRM ON REPARATIONS.

Paris, March 7.

The French Government has instructed the French representatives in London with regard to the Supreme Council's economic memorandum that it is impossible for France to accept any disguised revision of the Versailles Treaty or any diminution of the powers of the Reparations Commission. Consequently the original text of the memorandum has been altered.

COTTON GROWING IN THE EMPIRE.

London, March 10.

Mr. Lloyd George has consented to receive a deputation representative of the Cotton Trade as regards Government assistance for the development of cotton growing throughout the Empire. The deputation will plead for a larger subsidy than the £10,000,000, annually for five years which the Government offered.

CAIRO TO THE CAPE.

Bulawayo, March 6.

The Cairo-to-the-Cape aeroplane Silver Queen crashed and its pilots, Van Rynveld and Brand, were slightly injured.

London, March 8. The Air Ministry announced that the Silver Queen has reached Bulawayo.

The South African High Commissioner states that there is a possibility that Van Rynveld is continuing his flight to the Cape with another machine from the Union.

RELIEVING EXCHANGE.

Paris, March 8.

In a telegram to Washington it is anticipated that plans providing for the shipment of Anglo-French gold valued at £70,000,000 to the United States will be officially announced immediately. Consequently exchanges advanced sharply and closed at 3.70, being an advance of over thirteen cents in the past twenty-four hours.

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AMERICAN MENTALITY.

DESPOTIC SPIRIT SINCE THE WAR.

New York, January 26.—Under the title "Storm Cells," Mr. Norman Hapgood, who recently retired from the United States Legation at Copenhagen, reviews in an extraordinarily pessimistic strain the developments in America following the war. He declares that the United States illustrates most dramatically the generalization about history that in war belligerents often exchange their national characteristics.

England, who is not much injured mentally by the war, is leading the world in preparing for industrial democracy, as she has so long led the larger nations in political democracy. France is somewhat less free in mind than before the war, but the change is slight compared with ours. The United States in five years, mainly in three years, has passed into a despotic spirit comparable only to what Russia and Prussia were before 1914.

Mr. Hapgood describes the United States as a nation with natural resources undiminished, protected by oceans, with centuries of British free tradition behind it, with all its hundred millions, except possibly one man in every hundred million, accepting its general form of government, "and yet we are abandoning the grand old Anglo-American traditions and taking over those of the Tsars and Kaisers."

He declares, with reference to the arrest and deportation of the "Reds" and the restrictions placed on free speech that all liberal leaders here are observing silence in face of the menace to liberty, and he compares this state of things as he sees it with the spirit of England, where in panics "always there have been men of eminence to rise and defy the frightened animal, and such men have kept the country's spirit great." Is there, he asks in America, none of that famous pride that marks famous Englishmen dissent from an enraged majority, no matter how hot the issue?

IRELAND'S MODEL ELECTION.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE P.R. TEST.

Irish municipal electors in the urban districts have exercised their franchise for the first time under a system of proportional representation, and the results have been extremely interesting.

It was thought at one time that the complications of the system would have led to a large number of spoilt papers, owing to the inability of the electors to understand what was required of them, but these fears have been altogether falsified by the results.

To take Dublin as an example. There were about 95,000 electors on the register. Of these 61,534 voted on Thursday. The spoilt papers worked out at 2.2 per cent.

Results show an almost mathematical proportion of seats to parties. As anticipated, Sinn Fein has a majority, although not so large as was at one time expected.

This is a summary of the results of the elections to fill the 80 seats on the Dublin Corporation:

Sinn Fein	41
Labour	16
Municipal Reform	11
Nationalist	9
Independent	2
Unionist	1

In a statement Mr. E. A. Austin, secretary of the Provincial Representation Society of Ireland, says:

"We believe we have been engaged on a work of something more than domestic, or even national, importance. If Ireland, at this moment of extraordinary difficulty and peril, has helped to show the world the way to a true democracy, we are justified. I think, in entertaining the feeling that the efforts of our society have been amply rewarded."

The mechanical success of the P.R. machine has exceeded our highest expectations. The work of the electors has been wonderful. There have been rather less than two per cent. of spoilt papers, a remarkable achievement when we remember that tens of thousands of women and young men made their first acquaintance with the polling booth on Thursday.

NOTICES.

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TELEPHONE 16.

DEATH.

GROTT.—On the 11th inst. at 3, Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay, Dorothy, beloved wife of G. Grott. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-day, Friday.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1920.

A CLOUDED SKY.

There is a distinct cloud over the international horizon, and the position, as revealed in the latest Reuter messages, is full of interest. It is obvious that something serious has happened in Turkey, but there is not enough information to hand to form a very accurate opinion. All that we know is that the Allies have seen fit to send a very strong Note pointing out that drastic action will be taken unless certain terms be complied with. But there is nothing very alarming in this particular situation, because one can hardly conceive of Turkey carrying anything too far, just now. The serious part of the international situation is that affecting Germany and it all seems to have arisen out of the desire of the Allies to allow Germany to reconstruct her economic independence. It is a little ironical that a good intention should have rebounded and caused an opposite result, and it might just be that Germany has mistaken generosity for weakness. If so, then she will quickly realise her mistake.

It appears that the Supreme Council's Economic Memorandum was too liberally framed. France has taken strong notice of it, for the French representatives in London have been instructed that it is impossible for France to accept any disguised revision of the Versailles Treaty or any diminution in the powers of the Reparations Committee. We like the attitude. France bought her national independence dearly and she is giving nothing away that will weaken her case. Signor Nitti, who at one time advocated "washing out" all reparations, has modified such generosity, and says that his only desire is to place Germany in a position to resume work and so enable her to meet her debts to the Allies. That is the desire of all, but Germany has now come forward with a memorandum that will go a long way towards getting her nothing at all. On the authority of *Le Journal* it is stated that Germany will demand a minimum loan of 42,000,000,000 gold marks and a modification of the regime in the occupied Rhine territories. She further declares that if the plebiscite in Upper Silesia does not result in Germany's favour, Germany will be compelled to discontinue her delivery of coal to France, and that if the justice of all these demands is not recognised Germany will proclaim her bankruptcy. One cannot help thinking that instead of assuming such an attitude Germany would have done far better to have waited patiently to see what it was that the Allies actually proposed: "They are not bound to do anything and they have every legal and moral right to exact from Germany the full conditions of the Versailles Treaty and to give nothing in return. But there was a little of the humane as well as of wisdom in their proposal, and Germany could have reckoned on substantial aid. France has pulled up short, and there is every indication that the international sky will become considerably darkened before things are straightened out. The only hope is that Germany will retract from her present attitude, because in such she will not only lose the promised aid, but will experience tightening up of her Treaty obligations. These are days when help is needed and should be given, but a pre-requisite to the giving of that help is a proper attitude for the part of those receiving the benefit. The latest bombastic utterance will do no good.

Apart from affairs in Turkey and Germany, touched on above, one would really like to know the real significance regarding all this talk on the part of America with reference to naval matters. Are we going to witness a world burdened with huge navies; all maritime nations armed to the teeth and dictating in terms of force? Mr. Daniels' recommendation to the Naval Committee will cause a little serious thinking on the part of European statesmen, especially as he made pointed distinction between what should be done in the event of America not ratifying the Peace Treaty this session and what should be done if she did. There has been a lot of plain talking lately. France has not minced words; Britain has been spending heavily, and so has Japan. And now America has come out of any obscurity that might have existed before. What is happening to the League of Nations? Beyond hearing that a few of the smaller countries like Switzerland, Denmark and Holland have subscribed to it in principle it has been undiscussed for weeks. Without being in any way alarmist, one is entitled to draw the inference from all the above-mentioned facts that matters, internationally, have reached a point when there should be a general attempt made to clear an overcharged atmosphere. Nations should aim to get a great deal closer together; to display a little more toleration of view-points other than their own; and to show that they had a grain of truth in their oft-repeated phrase that the late war was a war to end wars. Even since the actual publication of the draft of the Peace Treaty last summer there have been recriminations, and an over-fondness of argument. The then anticipated policy was for all nations to sign (and ratify) that Treaty; to get into active working the League of Nations; and by round table conferences to settle up the many outstanding points. The Treaty was never hailed as perfect; it was a rough compromise which might serve as a starting point for further action. The world has drifted a long way since then, and to-day we are witnessing some of the fruits. The world wants to get back up thought and spirit to the days of the armistice, for only by some such reminder of all that there is to be gained and lost shall we be inspired to evolve a settlement containing within itself the promise of lasting peace. There is need for extended vision; for a keener appreciation of essentials.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

UNCHANGING MAN.

We can all wax eloquent over the question of profiteering, which some of us are too apt to think is a direct outcome of the war. In point of fact, the profiteer is no new bird. In the year 1628 at Milan, he kicked against the Government, fixing prices on corn and bread; held his corn in storage to create an artificial shortage; and finally refused to do business at all at the Government's prices. He is described by one Alessandro Manzoni, an Italian, who flourished in the eighteenth century and who wrote "I Promessi Spini," a historical novel of the year 1628 and throughout. There in a whole chapter is given to the quarrels between the Milan profiteers and the ultimate consumers. "The magistrates," he wrote, "husted themselves in fixing prices that were to be charged on every commodity: in threatening punishment to anyone who would refuse to sell, and making other regulations of a similar nature." When the prices of bread was lowered about 40 per cent, the people applauded, but the bakery owners "protested they would willingly throw the shovel into the oven, and take their departure." In the end the authorities yielded and raised the price of bread. "The bakers once more breathed, but the people raved," wrote Manzoni. What a familiar sound all this has! Since those far-off days, the world has become a vastly different place to live in, with all our modern inventions, but human nature stays unchanged, reacting in the same way to the same set of circumstances.

SPIRITUALISM.

The other day, we printed news of a challenge which an American had made to Sir Oliver Lodge to test his claims to communication with the spirit world. One part of the challenge was that the spirits, through any medium which Sir Oliver might care to choose, should tell him the contents of certain sealed documents which the challenger has carefully locked away in a safe. We have not heard whether anything came of the test, but we should imagine that Sir Oliver Lodge gave it the go-by. In an age that invented wireless telegraphy and discovered radio-activity, it would, of course, be foolish to deny the possible existence of many forces as yet unknown to mankind. But spiritualism, like radium, should be investigated only by people who are properly equipped to handle it. Whoever touches spiritualism should cling to a well-balanced temperament if he wants to escape mental disaster.

To expect infallible advice from a spirit world is to reduce spiritualism to the level of savage rites. Civilisation wants neither charms nor talismans. There can be no freedom in a world directed by spirits. Humanity ever yearns for freedom. Humanity will reject any belief that makes us mannikins obedient to the pronouncements of spirit mediums. Certain ignorant types of mankind, such as the lower classes of the Chinese, may find some solace in propitiating the spirits. Sensible people prefer to deal with more tangible influences on life and character.

A WILD DREAM?

Let us go from one speculative point to another. Is man to make actual contact with his nearest celestial neighbour of consequence, the moon, with a device first pictured in the fantastic yarn of a fiction writer more than half a century ago? A Professor Goddard comes forward with a proposal to fire a rocket from the earth to the moon. Jules Verne in 1865 sent scientists to the satellite in the body of a projectile fired from a cannon in New York. The log of this imaginary cosmic bullet, written under the title, "From the Earth to the Moon," still forms a little-read yet highly probable account of the improbable. If Verne is to be the pioneer of some earth-moon transportation system it will be the second time that the uncanny imaginative foresight of the Frenchman has been vindicated by the practical mind of science. Almost thirty years before the first submarine was launched, Verne wrote "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," descriptive of life aboard the submarine Nautilus. The greatness of Captain Nemo differs in not a single essential detail from the most advanced types of underwater craft (the war produced). So, to-day, perhaps

DAY BY DAY.

SOCIETY CAN NEVER PROSPER AND MUST ALWAYS BE BANKRUPT, UNTIL EVERY MAN DOES THAT WHICH HE WAS CREATED TO DO.—Emerson.

One further fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever was notified yesterday. The victim was a Chinese.

Captain Basil Taylour, R. N., Harbour Master, is indisposed. He did not attend office yesterday, nor to-day.

A Chinese has been remanded on a charge of being in possession of 42 *po piu* lottery tickets. Bail was allowed by the Magistrate.

Charged with harbouring a young girl, a Chinese was to-day remanded on the application of Mr. E. J. Grist, who appeared for the defence. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Mr. J. O. Anderson, the well-known barrister of Shanghai, who is Legal Adviser to the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs there, has been in Hongkong. He left this afternoon for Canton, where he will be the special guest of high Canton officials.

The Arbitration in the dispute between the Shipowners' Association and the Guilds has been postponed until the 17th instant. Witnesses will be called and examined in the Registrar's Office, in the Supreme Court. Sittings will commence every morning at 10 o'clock.

A correction wired through by Reuter's Agency states that the delegation from the cotton trade which waited on Mr. Lloyd George pleaded for a larger subsidy than £10,000 annually for five years, which the Government has offered. The original telegram gave the figure as £10,000,000.

At Water Street last-night, whilst picking the pocket of a compatriot, a Chinese thief found himself grabbed from behind. A Chinese detective was an interested witness of the exploit of the thief, and made his capture, which resulted in a sentence of six week's hard labour being passed on the culprit by the Magistrate at the Police Court to-day.

HOMELESS ACTORS.

CHINESE THEATRE IN TROUBLE.

The Management of the Wo Ping Theatre were charged at the Police Court to-day, before Mr. N. L. Smith, with allowing actors to sleep on the premises.

Mr. Agassiz, who appeared for the defence, said that since the last action taken against his clients, they had secured accommodation for 52 persons. It was a physical impossibility for them to provide accommodation for the rest, although they had tried their very best to find it. The P. W. D. would not expect them to sleep on the Praya. They had asked the Department to allow them to build a room in the Theatre for the actors, but this had been refused. He did not understand why the Police and the Department had their daggers dug into their clients, when the other theatres were conceded the right of the actors sleeping in the premises.

Mr. Edwards, of the P. W. D., said that new regulations had been drawn up which applied only to new theatres. Those theatres which were in existence before the regulations came into force still retained their old rights.

Mr. Smith wanted to know if there were any difference in the construction of the new and old theatres, to which Mr. Agassiz replied by contending that his clients' theatre was very much better in its construction than the others. Nevertheless a fine of \$25 was imposed.

"From the Earth to the Moon," may be the wild-dream of a wild dreamer, and to-morrow the ultimate of the rocket which the professor referred to says may offer the first practical demonstration of the linking of bodies in space.

THE RICE TRADE.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

WILL HONGKONG STOCKS RUN SHORT?

We have previously pointed out in these columns the possibility of a recurrence of last year's incidents with regard to the local stocks of rice. The position is, we now hear, daily becoming less bright, and certainly not one to inspire much hope of a better future. The views that we had expressed on the subject are shared by many in the rice trade. We have just had the pleasure of interviewing a well-known man in the export trade, to ascertain his opinion of the present position. He said: "The prospects are not that we shall see higher prices than we saw before. The reason I think so is that last year little late in the year of course we had some Siam rice as well as a little Indian rice, but this year we have none. Java, Japan, Europe, America and the Cuban ports are still active. There is a big demand from these places and they are falling on Saigon. It seems to me that we shall face a shortage worse this year than the previous year. They have had a very good crop in America. As everybody knows steamer loads are being sent this year to European markets. That did not happen in the past. Very seldom have we shipped cargoes of rice from America. If the price of rice continues to go up, it is likely that the poor people here may take to other foodstuffs, and the low price of beans may be an inducement. I understand that several steamers are waiting to be loaded at Saigon. In fact, the demand is so great that it is impossible for the mills to meet the orders. I have a cable from Saigon dated the 8th, which says that no additional business is likely at present, because the Banks refuse to quote exchange, and that the rice market there is very excited. The demand is still present is still very great, and looks as if it will continue. This should quickly diminish stocks in Hongkong. It seems to me that if the mills in Saigon cannot turn out rice and the demand continues, it must deplete the stocks locally."

"When do you think things will take a bad turn?" enquired our representative. "That is taking a big jump. We are all hoping that Saigon will have enough stocks to carry, and maybe the shortage in India is not so great as to prevent the Indian Government from releasing some more. Unless this happens, it is my opinion that we will see an embargo—a complete one—in within ninety days in Saigon. In that case it means that Hongkong must follow suit. I do not think that Saigon will put on an export duty of three piastres. It might be one piastre."

"What is the position in Hongkong as far as stocks are concerned?" "I cannot say. There is an embargo on exports. What comes in is smuggled." "But several boats are bringing rice at present from Wuhu," replied the interviewer.

"That must be under special licence."

"Do you think the dealers here are profiteering in the control system?" "I do not think so. Stocks that had been ordered at cheap prices have long since been sold. The stocks now coming are costing them in the neighbourhood of \$14 per picul f.o.b. Saigon."

"When is the new Siamese crop expected?" "A month earlier, I think, than Saigon. One crop comes in October-November, the other in June or July, and it is usually eighty days afterwards that it reaches this market. The June-July crop is expected to be bad. It seems to me that steps should be taken just what stocks there are in all the rice-producing countries. The British Consuls in Tongking, Saigon, Siam, Java, and other centres of production could be requested to furnish particulars of the visible supplies and the nature of the demand."

"Japan is not in the market at present?"

"I understand that she is buying heavily. It is just recently that Japan has commenced to buy here. I do not know of the quantity sold to her in our market. It is reported that she will figure more prominently still as a purchaser of rice in the future."

TO-MORROW'S PICTURES.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S VISIT.

To-morrow's Pictorial Supplement will be found of particular interest, including many group photographs, including Sir John Jordan and party at Government House; the tiffin party to Sir John Jordan at Sir Robert Ho Tung's residence; the Civil Service and Chinese Recreation Club cricket teams, on the occasion of the farewell to the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn; the Hongkong Football Club's team; as well as a picture of the parade of the Wiltshire Battalion on the occasion of the presentation of war decorations, and a photograph of the new Portuguese Consul in Hongkong.

SUB. COINS.

POLICE CHARGE FAILS.

Chun Yat Po, the Secretary of the Sheki Junk Transport Company, was charged at the Police court to-day, before Mr. N. L. Smith, with attempting to export \$140,50 in small coins.

Evidence was given by a *lukum*, who said that at 4.45 a.m. on the 10th instant he went on board the Company's junk which was lying alongside Connaught Road Central. After a search he came upon the subsidiary coins, which were in the compradore's compartment. The compradore stated that the money belonged to the Company, and Chun Yat Po, as its secretary, was charged by the Police.

Mr. Blake, for the defendant, said that his client was not the proper person to answer the charge as the Company had admitted that the money was theirs. The junk ran regularly with a mixed cargo and passengers. Two customers of the Company had previously paid \$51 and \$40 respectively in subsidiary coins.

It was the Company's intention to take the money on shore, but the Police stepped in before this intention was carried out. They are the members of the Clifton Bowing Club, who have their club-house on the Avon at Salford a mile or so lower down. The scheme would certainly interfere with the amenities of the choice stretch of river which they have made practically their own. There is a fine regatta reach of over a mile in the straight, with meadows made for picnic parties on either side. In these candle-making would take the place of cattle grazing.

Disturbed Ireland still preserves some sense of humour. Recently an Orange lodge in the north of Ireland decided to celebrate the "shutting of the gates of Derry" by a "drumming party." At the last moment it was discovered that the drum was those big companies which had to be looked after, as they habitually took away thousands and thousands of dollars worth of small coins. The average passenger took away only the amount he could conveniently carry.

The defendant was discharged. His Worship ordering the money to be returned to him.

"How much rice has America taken this year from Hongkong?"

"I cannot say. The exports of rice from here to America can be secured from the Export and Import Office."

"There is a lot of rice coming from Wuhu?"

"Yes, there is a lot of Wuhu rice about. That will not help. There is an embargo on exports. What comes in is smuggled."

"But several boats are bringing rice at present from Wuhu," replied the interviewer.

"That must be under special licence."

"Do you think the dealers here are profiteering in the control system?"

"I do not think so. Stocks that had been ordered at cheap prices have long since been sold. The stocks now coming are costing them in the neighbourhood of \$14 per picul f.o.b. Saigon."

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lord Grey of Fallodon has taken advantage of his visit to America to make additions to his already excellent library. He has been buying the works of various American naturalists some of whom were unknown to him before his stay in Washington. How he would have enjoyed talk with Mr. Roosevelt, with whom he went for a night walk through a forest in the South of England when the ex-President was on a visit.

It would not be an easy matter to decide who received the largest number of decorations during the war, but probably Earl Haig is the officer in question. He was not only honoured by his Majesty, but by almost every one of the allied countries. The gallant field-marshal seldom wears the ribbons of all the orders and medals he holds. Usually he is content with a double row of ribbons, although he could wear another two or three. It used to be written in the old Army List of the Iron Duke that he was a Knight Grand Cross of practically every Order in Europe!

Until the observance fell into disuse, during the insanity of George III, the picturesque ceremony of presenting offerings of gold, frankincense, and myrrh on the Feast of Epiphany, in imitation of the Wise Men, was always performed in person by the Kings of England. The quaint function has now degenerated into an empty formality, for the Royal "oblation" has since 1763 always been made by deputy through the High Almoner. An old "Traction" writer remarks that this is as if the "Three Kings" as the Wise Men are traditionally termed had depoted the duty of worshipping the infant Saviour to their camel drivers!

The report that a big industrial venture is projected at Newton St. Loe, three miles on the Bristol side of Bath, and on the property of Earl Temple, will come as a shock to at least one group of persons known to the writer. They are

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COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-sixth ordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Rope Company on Thursday, 12th inst., at 11 a.m., states:—

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts made up to 31st December, 1919.

The balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account after allowing for the Interim Dividend of \$69,000.00 paid in August last and including the Balance of \$50,570.43 brought forward from 1918, is \$141,540.70 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00

To place to Investment Depreciation Account 10,000.00

To pay a final Dividend of \$1 per share 60,000.00

To pay a bonus to staff 10,325.81

and to carry forward to the credit of next year's account 59,611.89

Consulting Committee.—Messrs. H. P. White and A. O. Lang resigned on leaving the Colony, and Messrs. G. W. Barton and J. W. C. Bonnar were invited to take their places on the Consulting Committee. In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. G. W. Barton, J. H. Wallace and J. W. C. Bonnar retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith who are eligible for re-appointment.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

Consulting Committee's fees \$ 4,000.00

Auditors' fees 700.00

Depreciation for 1919 6,500.00

Balance, Profit for the year 150,970.27

\$162,170.27

Dividends from Investments 17,171.04

Interest 6,441.41

Exchange 37.78

Balance of Working Account 132,520.04

\$162,170.27

Balance Sheet 31st December, 1919.

Liabilities \$ c. \$ c.

Capital 60,000 shares at \$10 each fully paid up 600,000.00

CRICKET.

C.R.C. v. R.E. & I.A.
In the above match to-morrow, the following will represent the C.R.C. on home ground—Ng Sze Kwong (Capt.), H. Ching, Un How Fan, J. Wong, Gee Lee, Shin Man Ping, Lo Man Pun, Ho Wing Kin, Choa Man Ping, Wei Lee Son and Wong Kwok Kwong.

70 YEARS AT THE BAR.

LORD HALSBURY'S WONDERFUL CAREER.

It was seventy years ago on January 25, 1850 that Lord Halsbury was called to the Bar; and the following letter has been sent to him by the present Lord Chancellor:—

Dear Lord Halsbury,
To-morrow January 25, will be the 70th anniversary of your call to the Bar.

It is amazing to contemplate the long historical perspective which that reflection evokes. You were born during the Lord Chancellorship of Lord Eldon. You were called to the Bar in the Chancellorship of Cottenham. You took silk when Westbury was Chancellor. Incidentally I may remark that you had been practising as a leader for eight years when I was born—and your immediate predecessor on the Woolpack was Selborne.

Only the other day when the House of Lords was engaged upon a case of the first importance involving a consideration of our legal theories of crime, you came to my room and suggested to me an apt and valuable illustration of the matter under discussion drawn from your recollection of a case in which you yourself had been engaged forty-six years ago.

Success in the profession of the law and that vitality which produces length of days must have some intimate connection if we may judge by the span of life allotted to the Chancellors of the 18th and 19th centuries. Yet to none of them was it given to look back on so prolonged a professional experience as to yourself. St. Leonards at the age of ninety-four looked back on sixty-eight years, Brougham at ninety to sixty years, Chelmsford at eighty-two to sixty years, Lyndhurst at ninety-one to fifty-nine years, Selbourne at eighty-three to fifty-eight years, Hatherley at eighty to fifty-four years, Eldon at eighty-seven to fifty-two years. These records seem to shrink when compared with your own evergreen and vigorous life.

This long period has been passed by you in active professional and political work. For forty-three years you have been a member of one or other branch of the Legislature; for thirty-five years you have held the office of Judge, and you now possess, not through age and experience alone, a position in the esteem and affection of every member of the profession, whether on the Bench or at the Bar, which is wholly unexampled.

I could not allow this memorable occasion to pass without sending to you, on behalf of all my brethren on the Bench and all my colleagues at the Bar, these few words to express to you our hearty congratulations upon this anniversary and our fervent and affectionate regard.

Yours sincerely and respectfully,

BIRKENHEAD.

House of Lords,
January 24, 1920.

Lord Halsbury continues in excellent health, considering his great age, and his mind is remarkably clear and alert. It is now thirty-four years since he became Lord Chancellor in 1885, holding the office for six months till his party went out in January, 1886. He retained the position from August, 1895, to December, 1905, undisturbed by the death of Queen Victoria or the resignation of Lord Salisbury. His years of office, all told, were seventeen.

The most famous of the early cases in which Lord Halsbury was engaged was the ejectment action of Tichborne v. Lushington. He was led in by Sergeant Ballantine, on behalf of the claimant, and his examination-in-chief of that worthy, Mr. J. B. Atlay tells us in his "Victorian Chancellors," was a masterpiece in an art the difficulties of which are strangely under-estimated outside the legal profession. Taking his client in hand after a decidedly slipshod opening from the Sergeant, and after his best witnesses had been badly battered for ten days by Sir John Coleridge and Mr. Mawkins, he skilfully spliced the unravelling strands, and coaxed "Sir Roger" into a plausible and almost coherent narrative of his strange adventures.

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EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DUNERA	5,400	16th Mar.	S'pore, C'bo & Bombay.
KHIVA	9,000	4th April	Marseilles, L'don via C'bo.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
TAKADA	7,000	14th Mar.	Calcutta via Singapore.
ARRATOON A.	4,500	16th Mar.	Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Apr.	Sandakan, Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
KHIVA	9,000	16th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
MADRAS	7,000	17th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.

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FUSHIMI MARU Wednesday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA MARU (Cargo only) Sunday, 21st Mar.

KATORI MARU Tuesday, 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIDZUOKA MARU Thursday, 18th Mar. at noon.

KAGA MARU Friday, 2nd Apr. at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Colombo.

Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU End of April.

TSUYAMA MARU End of April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

CALCUTTA MARU Wednesday, 17th March.

TOBA MARU Beginning of April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Sunday, 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 21st Apr. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San

Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOOTONI MARU Saturday, 13th March.

GENOVA MARU Beginning of April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOSA MARU End of March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYO MARU Wednesday, 17th March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU Tuesday, 23rd March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.

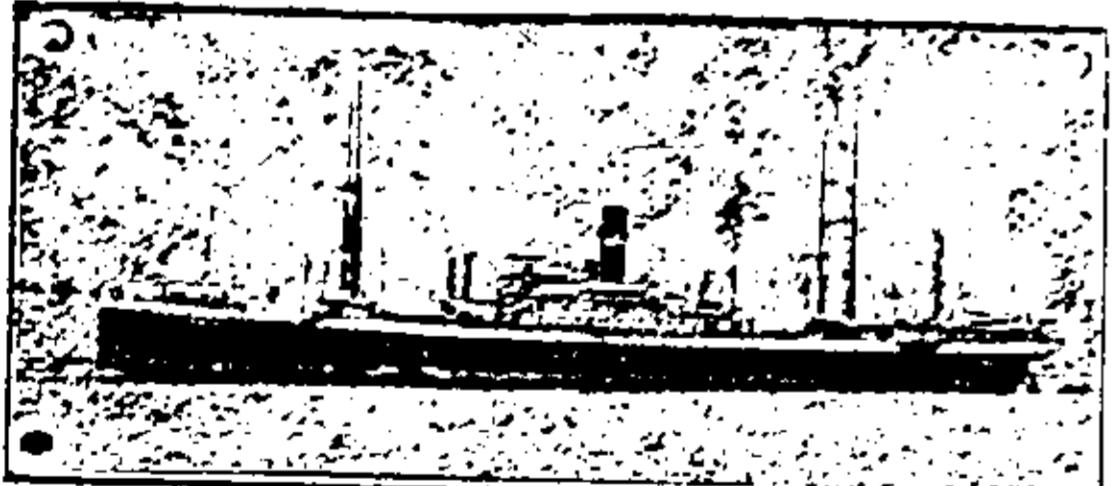
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HEIMEI MARU Sunday, 14th March.

NAGANO MARU Tuesday, 16th March.

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Tjibodas	Java	20th Mar.	25th Mar.	Shanghai.
Tjipanas	Java	21st Mar.	25th Mar.	Saigon.

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly

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"ANDES MARU" Middle of March.

"CELEBES MARU" (Call Marseilles) Middle of April.

"TACOMA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Middle of March.

"BOMBAY & COLOMBO" Thursday, 1st April.

"SAIGON MARU" Wednesday, 17th March.

"GANGES MARU" Wednesday, 24th March.

"SYDNEY & MELBOURNE" Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MADRAS MARU" Thursday, 11th March.

"SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE" Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" Thursday, 1st April.

"VICTORIA & VANCOUVER" Tacoma, via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yawatachi & Yokohama.

"ARABIA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 6th April.

"MANILA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 20th April.

"KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY" These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class

saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the

O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 14th March.

"SOSHU MARU" Saturday, 13th March.

"JAPAN PORTS" Moji, Kobe, Yawatachi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745
No. 1, Queen's Building.**AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILLIPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	24th March.	29th March.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares

Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

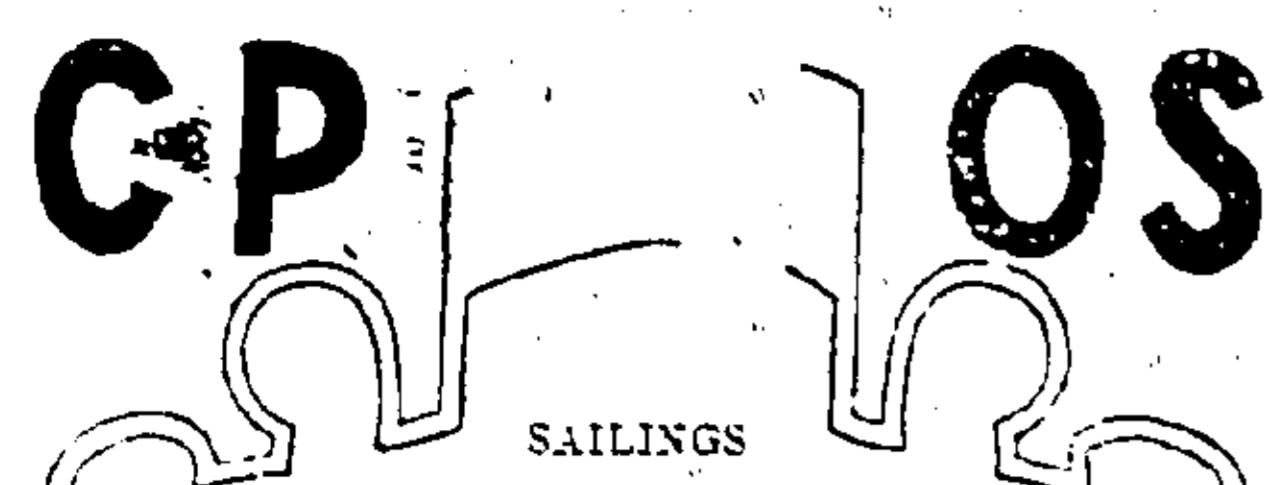
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Telephone No. 36.

JAPAN PORTS

TOKYO MARU

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)
FROM DUE

STEAMERS. HONGKONG, VANCOUVER.

Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mon. 29
Empress of Japan	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Monteagle	Apr. 15	May 10
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 4	June 28
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 5	Aug. 29
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

Passage Fare Hongkong to United Kingdom
Empress of Russia 1,000
Empress of Japan 1,000
Empress of Asia 1,550
Monteagle 1,000

Fare and stowage subject to change without notice.
For fares and other information please apply to:

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 212. Cable address: GACANPO.

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OCEAN SERVICES



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)
"ELEKTON" ... About Mar. 17 "ICONIUM" ... About Mar. 25
"ELDRIDGE" ... Apr. 2 "CROSSKEYS" ... June 2
"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... Apr. 28

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"COAXET" ... About April 17th.
"WABAN" ... May 15th.
Through BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2472 & 2473. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "WINJAH"

ABOUT APRIL 10TH.
Via PANAMA.

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ABOUT APRIL 17TH.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

ABOUT APRIL 17TH.
Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to:

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA".

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... ALSO Wednesday, Mar. 24th.

The following U. S. Shipping Board vessel

S.S. "WEST MINER" ... Friday 15th March, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "ARCHER" ... Saturday 2nd March, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "WEST KASSON" ... Late April, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE GILPIN" ... Wednesday Mar. 1st, for Matra via Sibong, Sago, S'pore, Port Swettenham, Langkawi, and Calcutta.

S.S. "JA'ON" ... Saturday 2nd March, for Madras via S'pore, S'w'pore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to:

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PAST AND FUTURE MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers
SHINTO MARU 22,000
LIBERIA MARU 3,000
PERSIA MARU 9,000
KOREA MARU 20,000
TENYO MARU 22,000
Leave Hongkong.

1st April.
1st April.
16th April.
1st May.
14th May.

* Coming, call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ,
BALEOA, CALIAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

HENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 17,000 12th July.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailing, etc. apply to:

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Mar. 25th, 1920. May 15th. Mar. 20th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ico House Street. Tel. 1934.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai,

China, Manila, P.I., Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

For Seattle & Vancouver. For San Francisco.

"WEST JESSUP" 2nd half Mar. "COLORADO SPRINGS" 17th Mar.

"WEST CACTUS" 29th Mar.

ALSO. Amalgamated with

Metropolitan Shipping Co., New York.

Green Star Line, New York.

Operating Baltimore via Panama to the Far East.

Arrivals and sailings to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and B/L's issued to all overland points in U.S. and Canada.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 1ST FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING.

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

"GAELIC PRINCE" VIA SUEZ 15th April.

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"PERSIAN PRINCE" VIA PANAMA 2nd half May.

* Calling at HAVANA.

Steamers proceed VIA PANAMA OR SUEZ CANAL at Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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STEAMER SAILING DATE

"MELVILLE DOLLAR" MARCH 19TH.

"HAROLD DOLLAR" APRIL 14TH.

"M. S. DOLLAR" MAY 19TH.

"BESSIE DOLLAR" MAY 26TH.

"GRACE DOLLAR" JULY 18TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports of United States or Canada.

"Movements subject to change without notice."

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THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR " 792.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

U.S.S.B.

"WEST HARTS"

SAILING MARCH 22ND.

"WEST IRA"

SAILING MARCH 22ND.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

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HONGKONG \$ SAIGON \$ SAMARANG \$

SOURABAYA \$

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

TO AND FROM

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NEXT SAILING

U. S. S. B. "GLYMONT"

Sailing March 22nd.

Operated on behalf of U. S. S. B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or common point destination in America or Canada.

For particulars and bookings apply to:

PROHIBITION RALLY.

NOISY MEETING IN LONDON.

The demonstration organised by the Strength of Britain Movement at the Central Hall, Westminster, "to congratulate the United States of America on the attainment of nation-wide prohibition," was accompanied by some disorderly scenes.

When Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson began to speak he was interrupted by some men sitting in different parts of the galleries, and after the chairman had made several ineffectual appeals, volunteers to preserve order were called for. Some of the volunteers immediately made a dead set for one of the interrupters in the side gallery, and a fierce struggle ensued, the man offering a violent resistance before he was finally carried down the staircase. No sooner had order been restored than a second disturbance occurred in the central gallery, and a free fight ensued which resulted in the ejection of the offender. The meeting then proceeded without further interruption.

Every seat both in the body of the large hall and in the galleries appeared to be occupied, and many rows of ticket holders occupied seats on the platform, at the back of which was stretched a broad band bearing the words: "Pussyfoot's eye will make England Dry.—1920. England to be Dry, 1925."

The chair was taken by Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, on whose right was Mr. Johnson, who looked little the worse for his recent adventure. The missing eye has been replaced by a glass one, and as Mr. Johnson habitually wears spectacles, the injury is hardly noticeable.

The Chairman moved the first resolution, congratulating the American people on the steps they have taken, and "looking forward with high expectation to the world results of this epoch-making event." It also congratulated the people of Scotland on the fact that they will this year be enabled to exercise, so far as the retail sale of intoxicants is concerned, the power of prohibition to their own localities.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G., of Labrador, who seconded, referred to Mr. Johnson's injury, and said Nelson had to lose an eye before he could stand upon a column. A hundred years hence Mr. "Pussyfoot" would be standing on a column. It was all nonsense, he said, to speak of teetotalism killing the joy of life. Personally he claimed to have as good time as any man alive.

On the Chairman declaring the resolution carried unanimously, there were several cries of dissent, and "count." Eventually there were declared to be seven dissentients.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Johnson who was received with musical honours, said that their reception reminded him of King Agrippa's words to Paul, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Britisher." (Laughter.) He had received two questions from persons in the audience, which he would proceed to answer. The first asked him if he considered it just that the Anglo-American breweries in which English shareholders had invested 75 million dollars should be destroyed without adequate compensation being made. His reply was that, whatever the amount was, the investment was not in Anglo-American breweries, but in German-American breweries, and the Government had occasion to take over some of these properties during the war. (A Voice: They are not German breweries.) For thirty years it had been the law of America that the people had the right at any time to close up liquor business, and they were under no obligation, legal or moral, to return compensation.

At this point there were further interruptions from the galleries, and two of the men were ejected.

THE IDEALS OF CIVILISATION.

Continuing, Mr. Johnson said that the investor had taken a gambler's chance; but, as a matter of fact, the investor had not suffered. For, in West Virginia, the first big brewery which was closed was employing more men as a packing

TOO MANY LIGHTS.

THE BON TON FINED.

The Bon Ton shop was summoned by the Hongkong Electric Company at the Police Court to-day for having an excess number of lights on its premises.

Mr. G. H. Bannerman, of the Hongkong Electric Company, said that the installation was a very dangerous one, and likely to lead to serious results as there were over 50 persons working in the premises. Thirty-five lights were installed. The ground floor had night lights connected by very dangerous flexible wire, which should not be allowed, as it might come into contact with iron.

Mr. A. H. Crewe, for the defence, stated that it was a technical offence. The contractor who put up the installation was really to blame.

A fine of \$50 was inflicted by Mr. N. L. Smith.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING.

It is announced that there is no foundation whatever for the report that Mr. Justice Darling intends to resign from the Bench.

house than as a brewery, paying them higher wages, and yet the proprietors were making money. The second question put to him was whether Prohibition had been submitted to the people for fair consideration "before this act of dishonest spoliation was passed."

His reply was in the affirmative. The people were asked to elect a Congress pledged to submit this question to the Legislature. They needed a majority of two-thirds of Congress. But the question became so popular that they elected it by about an 8 per cent. majority.

"We are putting into practice," said the speaker, "the ideals of human liberty that we learnt from you. I am one of those who believe that civilisation is more or less in the keeping of the English-speaking people. It brings responsibility and community of fellowship, and the obligation to put into practice the ideal that we and you both hold."

PROHIBITION OR DOWNFALL.

Dr. C. W. Saleby moved a resolution condemning the relaxation of war-time restrictions and protesting against the Government's action in permitting the resumption of unrestricted brewing and the unlimited release of spirits from bond. The day after Prohibition came into force in the States, he said, Mr. Bonar Law announced that there would be unlimited brewing in this country. During the war there was one wonderful glorious, and unprecedented bright spot, and that was the reduction achieved in the consumption of alcoholic liquor in terms of the public health. But now drunkenness had one up in Glasgow 400 per cent., and we had gone back to pre-war conditions. The Government were conniving at this by allowing unrestricted brewing, at the very moment that Ontario and the States were setting such a wonderful example.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Tolrief Parr and carried.

Prior to the meeting in the large hall, a luncheon was given in the basement hall in honour of Mr. Johnson, the chair being taken by Dr. Saleby. Letters of apology were read from the Bishop of London, Lord Bryce, and Sir Harry Johnston.

In replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Johnson said he had an assortment of scars on various parts of his anatomy as a result of his thirty years' campaign against the drink traffic, and the marks on his head resembled the map of the West Coast of Scotland. But it was all for good, and every bump he possessed he regarded as a great privilege. He did not grieve over the affair at Essex Hall, and he did not want his eye back.

Dr. W. T. Grenfell proposed the toast of "The English-speaking Heritage," and responses were made by guests on behalf of the States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Trade and Shipping Returns for the Year 1919

COMPILED by the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department, containing full particulars of Imports and Exports to every country for the whole of the year 1919 showing the total quantity and the value in sterling for each commodity. The totals of each serial number for 1918 and 1919 are printed in parallel columns for purposes of comparison. There are altogether 640 headings under which the Imports and Exports are classified, and there is an Index of these headings and of various minor articles of trade not considered sufficiently important to justify a separate classification. In addition to the above the book contains six Summaries, a statement of Transhipped Cargo on Through Bills of Lading, particulars of Raw Silk Exports, and Shipping Returns for 1919. 880 pages. Price \$3 per copy.

Noronha & Company

14a Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL. A New Class for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 6th April, 1920, if sufficient support is forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1920.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One set boxing gloves in perfect condition. \$15. no offers. Apply Box 328 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

The Twenty-third Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road on SATURDAY, the 27th March 1920 at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December 1919 and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY the 20th March 1920 until SATURDAY the 27th March 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TAMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1920.

NOTICES.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, March 10th.—TEA DANSANT from 4 to 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 13th.—TEA DANSANT from 4 to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 14th.—Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon Tea.

NOTICE.

National Loans of 3rd and 4th Year of the Republic.

Subscribers to the above loans are hereby notified that arrangements have been made to proceed with their redemption by a second drawing of the Fourth Year Loan and a third drawing of the Third Year Loan. The date of the drawings and of payment will be announced by the Ministry of Finance.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 1st March, 1920.

For freight apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

No. 22, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Telephone 19.

NOTICE.

1920-21.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 a.m.

on the 20th March, 1920, from persons desirous of supplying

Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread,

Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated

Waters, Ice, and other provisions,

and necessaries for the year end-

ing 31st March, 1921.

All Claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the under-

signed on or before the 1st

April, or they will not be

recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1920.

NOTICE.



CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL

Cerveira de Albuquerque e Castro, Consul Geral, faz saber que a Chancelaria do Consulado de Portugal foi transferida para Queen's Road No. 5, Victoria Buildings.

Cerveira de Albuquerque e Castro, Consul General, announces that the Chancellery of the Portuguese Consulate has been transferred to Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Colonial (Hongkong) Register of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 16th March 1920 to WEDNESDAY, 14th April 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on Wednesday the 24th instant at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1920.

J. & O. S. N. COY.

THE Steamship

"BANCA"

will be despatched from Hongkong on or about

March 28th,

Taking Cargo Through to

MARSEILLES, LONDON

and ANTWERP

For freight apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

No. 22, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Telephone 19.

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April, or they will not be

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1920.

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on the 20th March, 1920, from persons desirous of supplying

Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread,

Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated

Waters, Ice, and other provisions,</p

Cornell Bros., Co.

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GUARANTEE
OF
PURITY.

SHIPPING.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

"Nederland" Royal Mail.
"Rotterdam" Lloyd" joint service.Regular monthly service from
Japan ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Sailings subject to alterations.

For "Steamer" Loading
Rotterdam & Hamburg "TITAROEM" about end of May
Amsterdam & Hamburg "BATJAN" about end of June

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN
General Agents:
York Building.KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIY
(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 20th March, 1920, to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

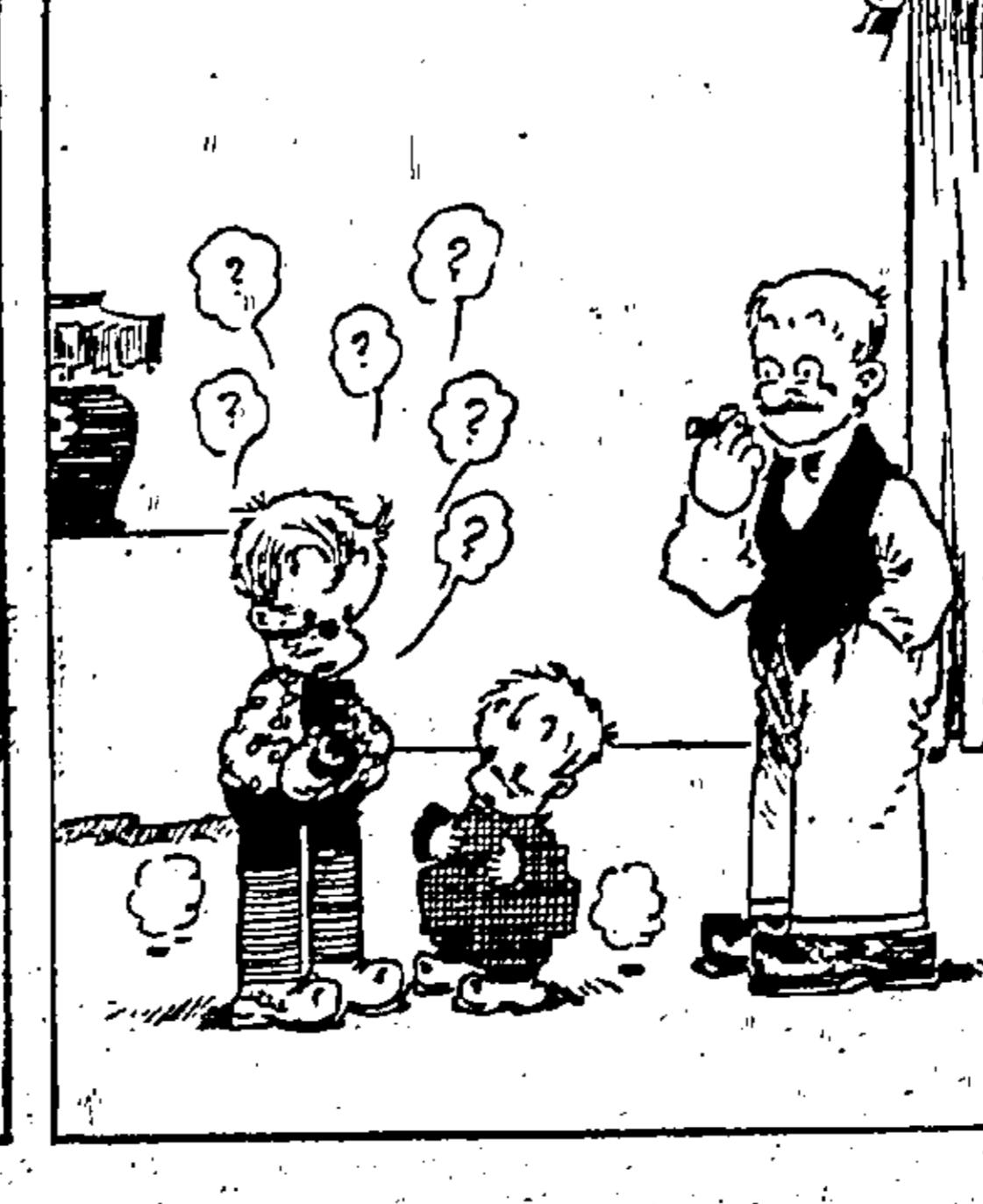
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Agents.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



He'd Much Rather Shift the Responsibility!

BY BLOSSER.

EVERY MAN A HERO.
LEADERSHIP REPLACED
BY MASS INSTINCT.

Philip Gibbs writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:—When one looks back on five years of history, and around the world now, it is astonishing to reflect upon the death of outstanding human figures whose personality has gathered up the enthusiasm of peoples and has called out the highest qualities of devotion and allegiance.

The war was fought, for the most part, without the supreme qualities of generalship. That is to say, in spite of able Generals here and there, good organising brains, and student-minds like that of Foch and Ludendorff, there was no Napoleon for whom men were willing to die because of some magic in his qualities of character and because of an absolute belief in his vision and message.

SPIRIT OF THE CROWD.

It was, mainly, the stuff of common men, the spirit of the crowd, moved by one enormous instinctive purpose, which was revealed, among all the fighting nations.

So it was in statesmanship. There were clever men with cunning in statescraft, with an intuitive knowledge of human psychology, upon which they played easily enough, because war emotion simplifies the scale of thought; but, apart from one figure which for a time, on this side of the Atlantic, seemed to be a shining light above the darkness, there was no single personality to whom stricken multitudes turned with hope for rescue, and a deep heart-felt homage, as to a nobleman among commoners, in a spiritual sense.

The exception was President Wilson, who did, actually, for a little while, until he dropped his sceptre, wield an almost mystical power over the imagination of many people, stirred by a faith that he was inspired by a sense of righteousness higher than the passions of the warring world, and by a wisdom that would lift humanity out of the mire.

Now that President Wilson's prestige has utterly departed, there is no man in the world, for the moment, whose voice seems to speak with any clear, ennobling message upon which the peoples of the world may found a faith for the future. We are all looking for guidance, but though there are multitudes of little guides they point to different ways, and we are uncertain of their leadership.

A NEW PHASE REACHED.

It is my belief that the world has reached a new phase in which the direction of humanity is governed by the instinct of the crowd rather than by the call of the leader. The mass is moving forward to some new goal, impelled by a common impulse which cannot be thwarted, or turned aside, or altered in its purpose, by any single brain, or by any hero-worship.

Hero-worship is dead, because most heroes have been found out. The crowd is relying instinctively upon its own mass-emotion and mass-consciousness. The individual being restricted by the communal desire of the hive, in which there are no leaders.

It is likely that there will never be again, in our time, any real leader dominating and controlling the movements of peoples. In Russia, Lenin seems to be of the old type of autocratic leadership, but from the dim knowledge we have of his personality and methods it seems doubtful whether he is supported by hero-worship, or whether he is not merely

the chairman of a committee governed by the herd-instinct which would kill him if he thwarted their common purpose and passion.

Anyhow, here in Western Europe, the nations are without their heroes, in the old meaning of this word, which implied single figures, whom the multitude followed because of belief in their magic and power. During the war, every man was his own hero. He rose to heights of self-sacrifice, not as rule, because of an individual exultation, but rather because he was uplifted by the psychology of the crowd, all urged on to defend themselves at all cost of suffering, by any manner of defensive and daring act, from the common enemy.

THE MASS-INSTINCT.

Now, in peace, if there are to be no leaders, it is essential that the standard of the mass-soul should be lifted higher than before, and that every man should be heroic, and exalted by a noble spirit in the crowd. At the moment one does not see that that.

I, at least, do not see in England that the mass-instinct which has replaced leadership is impelled by impulses of character and spiritual purpose which do away with the need of the old hero-worship of men who, seriously, or with hypocrisy, proclaimed noble ideals, self-sacrifice, devotion to something better than material progress, allegiance to some idea of spiritual beauty.

We have lost the common emotions which intensified all that was best and all that was worst in the national character during the time of war, and so far we have not replaced it by any other enthusiasm.

The attacks upon Capital and the defence of it are all rather mean and pettifogging. Labour does not base its claim to power upon a high enthusiasm for the spiritual welfare of peoples, but upon rule calculations of wages and profits.

In its presentation of truth its Press is not more scrupulous than the Capitalist Press which it accuses. It is apt to defend cruelty as a means to humanity. With some exceptions, its speakers, and writers have not given a message to the crowd nobler than mere self-interest, more soul-stirring than a promise of a greater share of the world's goods. On the other side there are old, worn-out watchwords and spell words that have lost their power over human reason and passion.

One looks for nobility, not of rank, nor of intellect, but of character and faith. The common man, who in the war became a hero in quality of courage, endurance, patience, and discipline of soul, because his egotism was absorbed in the will of the mass, must now, if we have any hope, be ennobled by some new fervour in a faith higher than his own immediate gain, and beyond the frontiers of his own folk.

I believe that, in spite of present appearances, all this disillusion, all this violence, we are approaching a period of history when the common man will rise above the baseness of his old ruts to a new level of understanding and good will, and when there shall be a new order of nobility inspired by self-sacrifice, not for a class only, for the nation only, but for the human family.

And it will not be great leaders who will demand that new sacrifice and proclaim that new faith, but the agony through which the world has passed, and enemies worse than those of war—pestilence, famine and anarchy—which will draw nations together in self-defence and call upon every man to be a hero for the common good.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Hongkong 50 cent pieces	\$5 dis.
10 "	\$5 dis.
5 "	\$8 dis.
Canton coins	\$1 1/4 dis.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

BIG MOTOR-CAR COMBINE.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN FIRMS UNITE.

Authentic information is now to hand of the British-American combine to manufacture cars in England, the rumour of which started trade circles in this country some weeks ago.

The Willys-Overlands, Ltd., of Toledo, Ohio, and the Crossley Motors, Ltd., of Manchester, are associated in a new company, the Willys-Overland Crossley, Ltd., for the mass production of all-British Overland cars at Heaton Chapel, Manchester.

Mr. John N. Willys, president of the combine, is a motor-car salesman who turned £70 into £16,000,000 in nine years. This is the first time in motor-car history that American interests have come across the sea to combine

American capital and brains with British, in a company of which the majority of shareholders will be British, and which will solidly support British industry.

It means the introduction of the most successful American methods of mass production, a system of standardisation of parts whereby the greatest economy and efficiency is attained at a minimum cost. It is expected that the new Overland factory at Heaton Chapel will be actually manufacturing all the parts for Overland cars within the next year.

During 1920 it is hoped that more than 7,000 cars, already on order, will be delivered in the British market.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 16th instant at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remain undelivered after 16th instant will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Operating Agents
5th floor, Hotel Mansions

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS "MAQUAN" Voy 1—We

From Seattle, via JAPAN.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on March 15th, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after March 17th, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

T. KRING.

Superintendent, Hongkong, March 5, 1920.

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Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO. LTD.

As Operators, U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

of
CLAUDIUS A. ASH'S
and
S. S. WHITE MFG CO'S
DENTAL GOODS

Complete line of Dental Supplies and Instruments on show at

THE SINCERE CO. LTD.

(Dental Supplies' Dept.)

Tel. 1967/8

Branch—Yaumati.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"ABERCOS" having arrived from Portland, Ore. via ports, on March 10th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

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U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Operating Agents

5th floor, Hotel Mansions

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO. LTD.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.

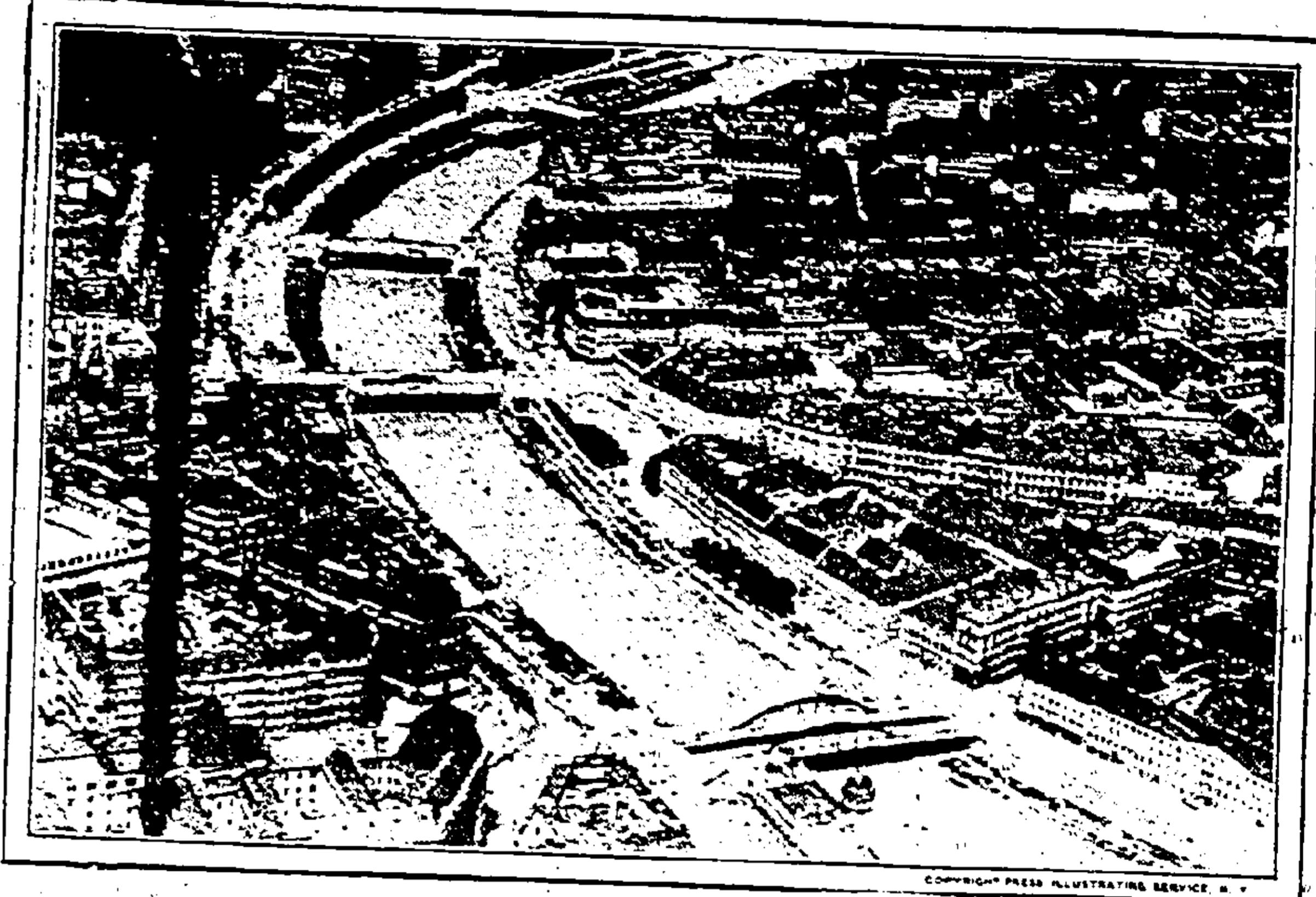


MISS MARIE TEMPEST.
who is to open a theatrical season in Hongkong next week.



DISABLED STEAMER.

Above is seen the S.S. Powhattan in distress. She was subsequently towed into Halifax after the passengers had been taken off by a rescue ship.



VIENNA FROM AN AEROPLANE.
A striking view of the Danube with its four great bridges.



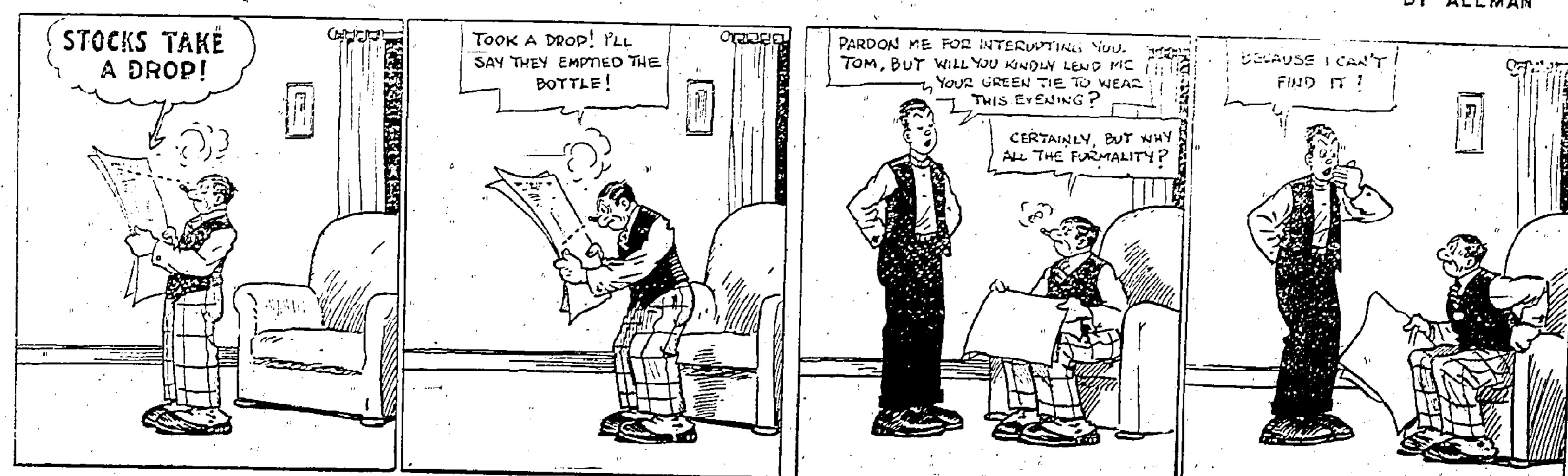
ADMIRAL JELLIFFE AND THE U.S. NAVAL
SECRETARY.



NOVEL PARADE OF LONDON COLLEGE STUDENTS.

A novel parade in London recently was that of the college students of the city, who were dressed as sandwich men. They marched through the streets an entire day, wearing large placards calling for aid for the hospitals, and an immense sum was collected as a result.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS



Wilbur Had a Reason—

BY ALLMAN

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00LONDON OFFICE—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.
6, Haymarket, S. W.
11, Ellerby Street, S. W.Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

DIRECT
THROUGH SERVICE TO ALL OVERLAND POINTS
VIA

PORT OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Operating the following FAR EAST SERVICE for the account of the United States Shipping Board.

S. S. WEST MONTOP ... loading about March 18th.

S. S. WEST HIKA ... loading about April 15th.

Through rates quoted and through BILLS of Lading issued to all overland points in the United States.

OFFICES:—SINGAPORE, MANILA, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—3rd Floor, Prince's Building,
Chater Road, Telephone No. 1062.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,
HONGKONG.For SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT via JAPAN PORTS
U. S. S. B.

S. S. "COLORADO SPRINGS"

17th March, 1920.

For Freight and Particulars apply:

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 3008, Powell's Building.

For SEATTLE and VANCOUVER DIRECT
via Japan Ports

U. S. S. B.

S. S. "WEST ISON"

12th March 1920.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.,
AGENTS.

Powell's Building, Telephone 3008.

WATERHOUSE LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers:

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
via Kobe and Yokohama

"MAQUAN" sailing about Mar. 12th.

"WEST IVAN" Late March.

further sailings to be announced later.
Thru B/Ls issued to all Overland Commo.
in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

Temporary Office Bank Line Ltd. King's Building.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-
BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 6 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 9 a.m. (Saturday at 2 p.m.)

From Macao—Daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays at 1 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tros, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

"For the Blood is the Life."

DO YOU SUFFER.

FROM THE SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

OR FROM OTHER DISEASES, WITH PLENTY

OF OTHER KINDS. Please, Sirs, Patients

and others who have a condition that is suffered by

the blood and the pores of the skin, and who

have a desire to be cured, I have the pleasure to

inform you that I have a medicine that will relieve

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NOTICES.



Sold in Packets of
10 & 20 Cigarettes & in
Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

ALSO

MAGNUMS
in Airtight Tins of 50.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The s.s. KANCHOW, brought yesterday afternoon 940 tons of general cargo from Bangkok. She is a B. & S. boat.—Mooring, C 15.

From Tientsin and Shanghai the KUEICHOW, consigned 900 tons for through destinations and 1,403 tons for Hongkong. She passed a sunken junk in latitude 32°58' N and longitude 123°E.—Mooring, C 48.

A thousand tons of rice was delivered here yesterday afternoon from Saigon by the French vessel, TA TOU ZE.—Mooring, C 40.

The Russian Volunteer fleet's TOMSK, arrived yesterday afternoon with 1,730 tons of coal for Hongkong from Moji. She reports strong monsoon and foggy weather.—Mooring, B 29.

Another vessel belonging to the Russian Volunteer fleet, the s.s. SIMFEROPOL, came in this morning from Vladivostok with 35,343 piculs of rice. She experienced very thick foggy weather and southern winds.—Mooring, E 12.

From Pakhoi the Chinese-owned s.s. TAI SZE MA, brought 400 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.—Mooring, C 42.

From Saigon the s.s. HWAH KUN, flying the Chinese flag, consigned here yesterday evening 2,200 tons of rice.—Mooring, C 45.

Sugar to the extent of 400 tons was delivered here yesterday from Hoibow by the Chinese YANG TSE KIANG.—Mooring, B 11.

From Chingwantao the SHIN-FOO, brought 2,382 tons of coal for the Colony.—Mooring, C 34.

Coal was also brought by the Japanese steamer AMAKUSA MARU, (750 tons) from Keelung, Mooring, O. S. K. Wharf.

NOTICES.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks,
H. K. & S. Banks b. \$375
Marine Insurances.

Cantons b. 390
North Chinas n. t. 160
Unions b. 170
Yangtzes n. 260
Far Easterns n. t. 19

Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. 138
H. K. Fires b. 300

Shipping.

Douglas sa. 88
H. K. Steamboats b. 20
Indos (Pref.) n. 20
Indos (Def.) b. 200
Shells b. 220
Ferries n. 25

Refineries.

Sugars s. 220
Malabons s. 43

Mining.

Kailans a. 150/-
Langkats a. 150/-
Shanghai Loans b. t. 14
Shai Explorations

Raubs n. 1

Tronhs b. 55/-
Ural Caspians n. 30/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H. K. Wharves n. 85
K. Docks b. 152
Shai Docks n. 117

N. Engineering

b. t. 30
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals s. 107
H. K. Hotels b. 125
L. Invest. n. 107
H. P. H. Est. n. 7

K.loon Lands n. 50
L. Reclaimations n. 133
West Points n. 58

Cotton Mills.

Ewos b. t. 540
Kung Yiks b. t. 481/4
Lau Kung Mows n. t. 490
Orientals n. t. 285
Shai Cottons b. t. 335
Yangtzeppos b. t. 34

Miscellaneous.

Cements sa. 734

China Borneos n. 17

Do. Light old sa. 714 new b. 514

China Providents b. 7.60

Dairy Farms b. 21

Electric H. K. s. 88 c.r.

Electric Macao n. 34

Hongkong Ropes n. 26

Hk. Tramways b. 614

Peak Trams old s. 6.90

" Do. new s. 80 cts.

Steam Laundries b. 314

Steel Foundries n. 10

Water-boats b. 11

Watsons n. 6.20

Wm. Powells b. 15

Wisemans b. 271/2

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

The Consumers of the Company will be notified individually if their fans are not suitable for the current supplied during next Summer and they are requested to take no notice of advertisements to the contrary issued by any other persons than the Hong Kong Electric Co. Ltd.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.
Opposite the University—
Tel. No. 732. P. O. Box. 593.

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute abounds Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.
Prospectus on application.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE, TOSHINOTANI, NOJO, NAMAZU, SATO, SHINHEW, KANADA, KAMIYAMA, BIBAI and OTUBARI.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, Dairen, TSINGTAO, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKISAL"

Codes:—Al, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAYEKI, Manager.

No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

GEORGE B. SEITZ

AND

MARGUERITE CURTOT

IN

"BOUNDED & GAGGED"

Episode 3 "SNARED."

4 "AN UNWILLING PRINCESS."

A SUPER-PRODUCTION

AT

ORDINARY PRICES

BLUE JEANS

IN SEVENS

TO-NIGHT

AT

THE CORONET

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family rates on application to the Proprietress.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Telephone 812 W. F. E. CAMERON.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & CO. General Agents

Are resident Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morley
at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR,

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.